

## SETTLEMENT WORK.

An Interesting Feature of Social Life in a Great City.

Its Main Object Is to Make Good Citizens and to Spread Faith in the Practice of Moral and Civic Virtues.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

NONE of the various social settlements of Chicago present features of greater interest to the humanitarian or student of sociology than Chicago Commons. Its aggressive mentality supplies an individualism found in no other movement of the kind. It was founded by Rev. H. F. Hegner, now pastor of Bethany church at Chicago. The growth of the settlement has been chiefly directed by Prof. Graham Taylor, of the Chicago Theological seminary, and its pleasant personality, if one may be permitted thus to characterize it, largely the outcome of his long-cherished plans. He is head resident and his services are rendered gratuitously, as are those of his family. There are about 30 residents, nearly all of whom pay their board, who give all their spare time to the work. Many of these are teachers. A few of the residents, being obliged to devote their entire time to the Commons, have their expenses paid by outside contributions. The present home is at 140 North Union street, near its junction with Milwaukee avenue, in one of the most congested portions of the closely packed Seventeenth ward. In its early days the house was a goodly mansion, with a fair outlook toward the river, but after the fire all this was changed. It was purchased by the Northwestern Railway company, a large rear wing, with stable beneath, was added and the whole used for railroad purposes. Later the front was turned into a sailors' boarding house and the rear became a crowded Italian tenement. When Prof. Taylor first attempted to rent the main house objections were raised on the score that it was feared that it might be turned

en spent a playless childhood and enter into the games with the keenest personal enjoyment. They frequently have tea together at the close of their meetings.

An illustration of how cooperative work is appreciated occurred at one of the anniversaries of the opening of the house. The Girls' Progressive club and Woman's club presented a gift of lemonade bowl and cups. The president of the latter concluded her address by saying: "We hope you will not consider us selfish by choosing the gift we have. It is true, we hope to partake many times of its contents, but always with you and with many others yet to join us."

The street car conductors in that section have a good word and a smile for any asking the way to Chicago Commons. The saloon has heretofore furnished the only free debating ground where one and all may express their views without let or hindrance. For this reason the large room under the rear wing has been thrown open to the men of the community, who characterize it as the "freest floor in Chicago." This is the least understood of the settlement's work and has even been mentioned as a "nest of anarchists."

It is the settlement's desire that all classes of men shall here come face to face and "have it out." Men who sit in corners, nursing grievances and brooding social distrust and disorder, are here invited to bring their discontent and theory of social salvation to light of day for full examination and free discussion. Free speech and frank opinion are encouraged, and it is safe to say that before the meetings are over the poison has been drawn from many destructive propositions. One of the men of the settlement acts as chairman, but there is no special organization. These orderly, intensely interesting weekly meetings continue from October until June. Business men, anarchists, ministers, agnostics, socialists and single taxers all have equal rights on the floor, free speech, no favor and a reasonable time limit. Without the exciting influence of liquor, and modified by the opinions of educated men, with large outlook, the meetings are much less formidable than those held in saloons, and the settlement now has the full confidence of the members of



NEW BUILDING OF THE CHICAGO COMMONS.

into a dance hall or some haunt of vice, and when the agents were finally convinced that a refined family desired to secure it for a home they were fairly nonplussed. Until the community was able to hire the whole building the Italians in the rear would frequently be seen peering through the separating glass doors with much evident curiosity, but soon the entire house was in the hands of the "Commons," which is an incorporated body.

There are a parlor, library, dining-hall, clubrooms and various other apartments, yet the building has been found to be much too small and a larger is being erected at North Morgan street and Grand avenue. Only the front wing is now completed and in use. It is expected that here the sphere of usefulness of the Commons will be greatly enlarged. In this ward are 163 saloons. These and theaters of the lowest class have until five years ago been the only places of public resort in the neighborhood. At



PROF. GRAHAM TAYLOR.  
(Founder and Resident Warden of the Chicago Commons.)

the present time the weekly attendance at the Commons clubs, classes and social functions is over 3,700.

Besides manual training for boys and girls, the study clubs, etc., there are evenings of an entirely social nature. A chess club has been found very useful in engaging the attention of young men during one evening of each week. The Woman's club, formed from neighborhood people, meeting Tuesday afternoons, belongs to the federation, and its members discuss all the topics interesting to women of the present day. The Mothers' club is well attended. The members gather in the kindergarten room, usually in two sections, the English and the German-speaking mothers.

A great need is felt for a resident, educated in the Italian language. Practical talks are here given on child care and management. They have kindergarten games, songs and simple callisthenics that mothers can use in their homes. Many of these wom-

the ward. Their branch of the Civic Federation has done much toward clearing the district from bad influences.

Some of the subjects discussed at the meetings are the situation in the Philippines, the problem of the unemployed, the department store, woman's suffrage, anarchism, child labor, Walt Whitman, Robert Burns, Tolstoi and social purity.

But while great benefits have been derived by adults from the establishment of the Neighborhood house, the chief aim is to improve the condition of the future citizens, the youth and children of the community. One of the girls' clubs hired a cottage near Michigan City last summer and a large number of its members were able to spend their vacations there. The country work at Good-Will camp and other places is well known. The small yard at the back of the Commons is equipped for a playground as well as the funds will allow, but a gymnasium outfit is much desired. Donations for different purposes have been received from nearly all over the country. It has been costing about \$6,000 per year to carry on the work and new needs are coming to the surface on every hand.

Perhaps the kindergarten work is of as great interest as any accomplished. Miss Bertha Hofer went out one day a few years ago and never had to go again for the same purpose. At 6:30 the next morning youngsters of every nationality howled and clamored on the doorsteps for admission to the kindergarten. The daily attendance is now something over 100. Teaching is done on lines somewhat different from those usually employed in schools of this kind. The children are directly taught what will be of use in their homes. They wash their dolls' clothes with soap and water and iron them with a "really" hot iron. They bake tiny pans of bread. They even go upstairs and prepare vegetables for the dinners of the residents; they make their truly beds and scour pans and rub silver. They learn to sew. One mother said: "Johnnie helps me so much now. He dries the dishes nicely and tells me that is the way they taught him to do it at the settlement." Cooking and dress-making schools are conducted for mothers and girls down to the age of nine years. They are taught how to purchase the most nutritious foods for the least money. The "Pleasant Sunday Afternoons" are to be a very entertaining feature of the work this winter. Lectures and concerts are to be given at the new neighborhood house every Sunday at 3:30. One must visit one of these settlements to appreciate how far-reaching it must be in its results to the world at large.

EDWARD JULIAN.

Same Thing.

"Johnnie, do you know what a vacant stare is?"  
"I suppose, pop, it's the same as a hungry look, isn't it?" — Yonkers Statesman.

## WEDDING AT NEWPORT.

Magnificence and Beauty Mark the Marriage of Alfred Vanderbilt to Miss Elsie French.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 15.—Although in the depth of winter, this well-known watering place Monday took on a semblance of its summer gayety because of the wedding of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, probably the most wealthy of the third generation of the Vanderbilt family, and Miss Elsie French, a charming Newport girl and former playmate of the bridegroom, the daughter of Mrs. Frederick Orme French, a resident of the city for many years.

The ceremony took place at noon, in the Zabriskie Memorial church of St. John the Evangelist, far up in the old north part of the city, on the very shores of Narragansett bay, once the center of Newport's fashion, but now far removed from the social whirl of Bellevue avenue. Miss French made the choice of her own place of worship and her own home for the scene of the marriage, instead of selecting the more pretentious but less familiar surroundings which would have been found in New York. Under these conditions the hundred or more guests were forced to make a journey to a city as quiet at this time of the year as an obscure country village.

The festivities, however, did not suffer from these unusual circumstances. The church was decorated with gorgeous lavishness, and was only about half-filled with guests, the invitations having been limited to relatives and close friends of the couple. The service was as ornate as the highest forms of the Episcopal church could make it, the wedding procession a picture of loveliness and fine gowns, and the breakfast, which closed the formal proceedings of the day, was one of the grandest ever served in the city.

## LOOKS BETTER.

Prospects for Ending the War in the Philippines Are Growing Brighter.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Gen. MacArthur reports the surrender of Delgado, commander in chief of Iloilo province, Panay. He also reports that other important surrenders are expected during the next few days.

The cablegram said these surrenders are important and signify the end of organized resistance in Iloilo. The dispatch gave much satisfaction to the war department, although the command surrendered by Delgado is not a large one. It also was noted by the officials that the assurances were for the end of "organized armed resistance," indicating that there was considerable of the unorganized marauding still in progress.

Manila, Jan. 15.—Optimism is taking the place of conservatism among the military men here, the cause being the numerous surrenders, captures and destruction of insurgent camps, coupled with the increasing understanding of the Americans' intentions among the natives, the propagation of the principles of the federal party and the knowledge that they are approved by the United States' Philippine commission and the military authorities, and the carrying out of the terms of Gen. MacArthur's proclamation, classing all who do things inimical to the interests of the army as rebels and traitors, are having pointed effect, with the offering of local autonomy and protection and showing the certainty of the punishment of those who remain rebellious.

## MUST RETURN TO CUBA.

United States Supreme Court Decides Against Mr. Neely in the Extradition Case.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The United States supreme court Monday rendered a decision in the Neely extradition case. The court held that Neely was subject to extradition and must be surrendered to the Cuban authorities.

The court held that Cuba is foreign territory, our only purpose in the war with Spain being to free the Cubans from Spanish domination. The decision was based upon the act of June 6, 1890, which act was held to be constitutional.

## Russian Prince Arrested.

Nice, Jan. 14.—The police have arrested Prince Victor Nakachidze, a Russian, on the charge of plotting to take the life of the czar, on the latter's approaching visit here. Prince Nakachidze, who is a nihilist, was condemned to death in Russia as an accomplice in the conspiracy of 1886, against the life of Alexander III, grandfather of the present czar. He was also convicted in Paris of being illegally in the possession of explosive machines.

## African Natives Punished.

Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa, Jan. 15.—The British punitive expedition arrived at Dumbutu January 11, and completely surprised and routed the rebels. The troops captured the town after an hour's fighting. Sixty rebels were killed, 60 wounded, and 200 captured. Six important chiefs will be brought to Bathurst. The British casualties were six West Indians wounded. More fighting is expected.

## Eaten by Wolves.

Bucharest, Jan. 15.—Advices from many points tell of packs of wolves killing and devouring travelers. Two wedding couples, who were sleighing in the Marmaros district, were attacked and all four persons were killed. The driver of the sleigh escaped up a tree, but was nearly frozen to death.

## Fifty Buildings Burned.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 15, via Haytien Cable.—Banes, a small town on the railroad between Gibara and Holguin, was totally destroyed by fire Monday morning. Some 50 houses and warehouses were burned down.

## DAY OF INAUGURALS.

Old Governors Retire from Their Offices.

In Illinois, Gov. Yates; in Indiana, Gov. Durbin; and in Missouri, Gov. Dockery, Are Sworn In.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 15.—Richard Yates is governor of Illinois. The words which made him so were slowly and solemnly spoken by him to Chief Justice Hogg, of the state supreme court, Monday afternoon in the presence of the joint assembly, when he took his oath of office in company with the other incoming officers. For the second time in her life Mrs. Catharine Yates, widow of the war governor and mother of the present executive, is mistress of the Illinois executive mansion.

Fine weather smiled on the Yates' inauguration. To the inspiring music of a battle-scarred life and drum corps, with its tattered ensigns flying, the new executive was escorted by civil war veterans to the state capitol, where



GOV. RICHARD YATES.

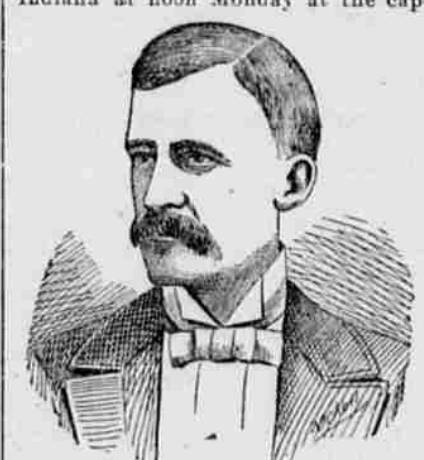
he arrived shortly after noon, and where the senate and house of representatives had assembled in Representative hall some time before to wait his coming.

After the completion of the inauguration, the new governor and the new ex-governor and their families lunched together in the executive mansion.

## NEW GOVERNOR IN INDIANA.

William J. Durbin Inaugurated at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 15.—William J. Durbin was inaugurated governor of Indiana at noon Monday at the cap-



GOV. DURBIN, OF INDIANA.

itol. The oath was administered by Judge Dowling, of the supreme court. In his inaugural address Gov. Durbin commended the administration of his predecessor, James A. Mount; favored the non-partisan management of state institutions, and warned the legislature against the danger of overburdened statutes.

## GOV. DOCKERY SWORN IN.

Takes His Place as the Chief Executive of Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 15.—Hon. A. M. Dockery was inaugurated governor of Missouri Monday in the hall of the house of representatives in the presence of both branches of the legislature. Special delegations of democrats came from all parts of the state. St. Louis sent 1,000, Kansas City 400, including 200 members of the Third regiment, M. N. G. Five bands furnished music. The oath of office was administered to the governor by Chief Justice Burgess, of the supreme court.

## CAST THEIR VOTES.

Electors for President and Vice President Met.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The national electors met at the capitols of the several states Monday, cast their votes for president and vice president in accordance with the result of the balloting last November, and selected messengers to carry to Washington the certified records of their proceedings. These certificates will be delivered to the president of the senate, who will keep them under lock and key until February 13, when at a joint session of the senate and the house of representatives they will be canvassed, and the election of McKinley and Roosevelt will be formally announced.

The returns from state capitols show that 28 states cast 293 votes for McKinley and Roosevelt, while 17 states cast 153 votes for Bryan and Stevenson.

## Death of an Inventor.

New York, Jan. 15.—Townsend Saxton, 70 years of age, who invented one of the first bicycles ever used in America, died Monday at his home in Babylon, L. I. Mr. Saxton was poor at the time of his invention of a bicycle, and was unable to get a patent. Later he invented the first folding bed. He secured a patent on this and then sold it after failing to form a stock company.

## Ten Persons Killed.

London, Jan. 15.—Ten persons were killed and many were injured as the result of an explosion in a hat factory at Denton, near Manchester.

## PATERSON MEN ON TRIAL.

State Will Seek to Obtain Extreme Penalty for Murderers of Jennie Bosschleter.

New York, Jan. 15.—The trial of Walter T. McAllister, Andrew Campbell and William A. Dent, three of the four men accused of the murder of Jennie Bosschleter, a mill girl of Paterson, N. J., under circumstances revolting in their utter lack of humane considerations, commenced Monday before Judge Dixon in the Passaic county court of oyer and terminer. George J. Kerr, the fourth man under indictment, was not in court, as he has been granted a separate trial on the ground that he was not present when the fatal dose was administered to the girl.

Before the trial was begun it was expected that at least two days would be necessary to complete the jury, but Judge Dixon carried the proceedings on with such vigor that within one hour after the court was called to order he had impaneled his 12 jurors and had heard the opening lines of the address of the prosecuting attorney. The remainder of the day saw four of the principal witnesses in the case questioned. Mrs. Nina Bosschleter, the mother of the unfortunate girl, was one; her daughter Susie another; Christopher Saal, the proprietor of the saloon where it is alleged the drug was administered to the girl, was the third, and Gus Schulthorpe, the hack driver of the horrible midnight ride, was the last.

The mother and daughter told of Jennie's life at home and at the mill. Schulthorpe, in his crude, unvarnished way, told to the minutest detail the story of the crime. He graphically described the taking of the almost unconscious girl from the saloon to his victoria and of the ride and unspeakable crime committed on the dead or almost dead girl. He was the important witness of the day.

Aside from the four principal witnesses examined there were on the stand Z. W. B. Founda, a surveyor, who gave an exact location of the place where the body was found; Cornelius Garry, a teamster for the ice company, who found the body; Leonard Kammerling, who testified that he saw Jennie Bosschleter talking to Campbell on the night of the murder; Nellie Devries and Bertha Dyson, companions, who testified that they saw Jennie Bosschleter and Campbell together early in the night preceding the murder.

Prosecutor Emley will insist that the men are guilty of murder in the first degree, the penalty for which is death. It will not be necessary for the state to prove that murder was intended. The Jersey law holds that death caused in the pursuit of a felony is murder in the first degree.

The character of the defense which the attorneys of the accused men will seek to prove has been carefully kept secret.

## TO ABOLISH HAZING.

Indications That Such Is the Intention of Congressional Committee at West Point.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The congressional investigating committee held three sessions at the West Point Military academy Monday. The first two sessions and the greater part of the night session were occupied in the examination of Louis Brown, Jr., of Newport, R. I., who was one of Cadet Keller's seconds in his fight with Booz. From the line of examination adopted by the committee the congressmen are evidently bent on the abolition of hazing and fighting at the academy. They put Brown through an exhaustive examination, in the course of which they elicited the fact that in violation of the rules and regulations of the institution the upper class men carry intoxicating liquor into the reservation and consume quite a considerable quantity of it. Another stringent rule seems to have been broken with impunity. This is the regulation prohibiting smoking. Cadet Brown acknowledged that the majority of the cadets were cigarette smokers and that plenty of cigarettes were smuggled into the institution. Gen. Dick, Judge Smith and Mr. Driggs handled Brown without gloves. Mr. Driggs told him that the first-class men thought they were the "whole thing," and Judge Smith said that they were conceited, arrogant and ignorant in their presumption of setting their judgment against that of the authorities of the academy.

## Nine Men Hurt.

Jamestown, N. Y., Jan. 15.—A frightful accident occurred at the Jamestown waterworks pumping station Monday evening. Nine men were at work on a scaffolding over a deep reservoir when the framework gave way and they fell 30 feet into the reservoir, in which was only shallow water. No lives were lost, but all were badly hurt.

## The Danish West Indies.

Copenhagen, Jan. 15.—It is understood here that the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States will soon be completed. It is stated that the minister of finance, H. E. Høning, is concluding satisfactory arrangements. The desire here is to sign the convention before March 4.

## Ohio Regiment Honored.

Washington, Jan. 15.—It has been decided that President McKinley's personal escort to the capitol and return on the 4th of March will be troop A, of the First regiment of cavalry, Ohio national guard. This organization was similarly honored four years ago.

## Postal Commission Reports.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The postal commission has made its report recommending various important changes in the service. It opposes reduction of letter postage, finds charges of railways not excessive, and urges changes in second-class matter.

## DEATH IN FLAMES.

A Negro Is Burned at the Stake by Kansans.

## ATTACKED THE JAIL.

Mob Beat Down the Doors and Dragged the Wretch

## TO THE SCENE OF HIS CRIME

Thousands of People at Leavenworth Witnessed the Death Agonies of a Man Who was Accused of Criminal Assault and Murder.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 16.—Fred Alexander, the negro who on Saturday evening attempted to assault Miss Eva Roth, and who was supposed to have killed Pearl Forbes in this city in November last, was on Tuesday taken from the sheriff's guard by a mob and burned at the stake at the scene of his crimes, half a dozen blocks from the center of the city. Probably 8,000 people witnessed the lynching.

The negro was taken from the state penitentiary at 3 p. m., placed in a hack and brought to town. Fifty deputy marshals surrounded him.

Alexander was locked in a cell in the county jail just as the mob reached the doors. All the doors of the jail were then locked. The crowd first attempted to gain admission by peaceful means, but Sheriff Everhard refused to deliver the negro. Then the crowd pushed its way to the side door and the door was forced from its hinges. Then the crowd surged into the corridors. A huge iron bar was secured and the door of the cell room attacked. This was finally bent so that it could be forced far enough back for men to climb over it. Several gained an entrance in this manner.

The side door, which was made of heavy sheet iron, was the next object of attack. Several men had provided themselves with sledge hammers and cold chisels and in a few moments the hinges were cut and off came the door.

The mob issued forth in a moment, dragging the negro by the coat collar. He had been struck over the head with a hammer, but was still conscious. Men fought to get at him, and struck savagely at him, hitting only his captors, who guarded him well.

Across Third street and up into the court house yard they dragged him. Then they stopped.

"Confess before we harm you," said they.

"I am innocent. I am dying for what another man did. I see lots of my friends here; they know I did not do it. If I had been guilty I would have said so at the penitentiary and would have staid there for life. The warden told me so. The policemen told me so. Would not I have told them if I was guilty?"

"You lie," they cried, and one fellow struck Alexander in the forehead with his flat three times. This seemed not to have the slightest effect on the negro.

Alexander was brought to the scene of the murder of Pearl Forbes, at the corner of Lawrence avenue and Spruce street. The exact spot where the murdered girl was found was located, and there a semi-circle was formed. Alexander was brought up in a wagon with a dozen men. The wagon was stopped in front of the ravine, and the leader of the men who held Alexander called for silence. The roar ceased and Alexander was shoved forward into full view of the crowd. The prisoner raised his shackled hands and began to speak.

"You are going to kill me whatever I say," he said, "but you men are wrong. I want to tell you right now, you've got the wrong man. I did not do that and some day you men here will run up against the man who did. I know it ain't any use to say so, for you're going to kill me, but I did not do it."

The first thing done was to plant a railroad iron upright in the mud. This was made fast to cross irons firmly bound to the upright iron with wire. Around the improvised stake boards were piled. To this the man was dragged and chained in a standing position to the upright railroad iron. Chains and irons were wrapped about him, and with his hands still shackled, he was made fast to the post. Coal oil was then poured over him.

Before the match was applied John Forbes, father of the murdered girl, stepped up to Alexander and said:

"Are you guilty of murdering my daughter?"

"Mr. Forbes, if that's your name, you have the wrong man," said the negro.

Coal oil was then applied for the second time and while it was being done Alexander called to acquaintances in the crowd and said good-bye to them. He did not seem to realize that he was to be burned at the stake and talked rationally until John Forbes lighted the match. Again Alexander was asked to make a confession, but he replied that he had nothing to say.

In five minutes the negro was hanging limp and lifeless by the chains that bound him. As soon as the crowd saw that life was extinct, it began slowly to disperse.

After Alexander's arrest, he was taken before Miss Roth, who identified him. Since then a mob has surrounded the penitentiary day and night. Yesterday the crowd became so formidable that Gov. Stanley ordered two companies of militia to be in readiness to start for Leavenworth at a moment's notice.

The sheriff was taken sick during the excitement at the jail and is now confined to his bed.